JOHN SHERMAN WAS NOT EXPECTED TO SURVIVE LAST NIGHT. .

On Board the Steamer Paris, Which Sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, for Santiago De Cuba at 6 P. M.

VERY WEAK ALL YESTERDAY

FELT HIS STRENGTH DECLINING AND WANTED TO RETURN HOME.

Instructions Left for the Cruiser Chicago to Follow the Excursion Steamer with All Haste.

DOCTORS ALMOST HOPELESS

THEIR PATIENT GREATLY WEAK-ENED BY THE WARM WEATHER.

Sketch of the Noted Ohio Statesman-The Late John Russell Young's Estimate of His Political Career.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 20.-It is feared John Sherman may die before many hours. He is a passenger on the American Line steamer Paris, which is making a tour of the West Indies, and which arrived here yesterday. This morning Mr. Sherman was very weak and grew worse during the day. He felt that his strength was declining and expressed a desire to return home at once. The Paris expected to meet the cruiser Chicago here, but the war ship did not arrive to-day and the Paris sailed for Santiago de Cuba at 6 p. m. Mr. John Sherman was then worse and is not likely to survive the night. The Paris will probably touch first at Guantanamo. She left instructions for the Chicago to follow with all haste. The bot weather has greatly weakened Mr. Sherman, and his doctors feel that unless a change for the better comes very quickly all hope must be abandoned.

## MR. SHERMAN'S CAREER. Member of the House and Senate Many

Years and Twice in the Cabinet. John Sherman was born at Lancaster, O. May 10, 1823. He received an academic education, studied law and was admitted to the bar May 11, 1844. Mr. Sherman was a delegate in the national Whig conventions of 1848 and 1853, and presided over the first Republican convention in Ohio in 1855. He was a representative in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, and was the Republican candidate for speaker in the winter of 1859-60; was elected to the Senate in March, 1861, and re-elected in 1866 and 1872; was appointed secretary of the treasury in March, 1877, and served as such during President Hayes's administration. He was re-elected to the Senate as a Republican, to succeed Allen G. Thurman, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1881; was president of the Senate from Dec. 7, 1885, till Feb. 26, 1887; was re-elected in 1886 and 1892, and served until he became secretary of state in President McKinley's Cabinet on March 4, 1897. when he resigned and was succeeded by M. A. Hanna, Mr. Sherman retired from the Cabinet, owing to ill health, last April, hav-

ing served a little over a year. When John Sherman retired to private life, nearly a year ago, John Russell Young, the famous journalist, who died recently, wrote a masterly review of Mr. Sherman's remarkable political activity, which had extended over a period of more than fifty years. The review was printed in the New York Herald of May 1, 1898, and extracts from it are here given. Mr. Young thu described Mr. Sherman:

"A tall, spare, somewhat shock-headed, stately gentleman, with glittering eyes, a straight, rapid pace, looks ahead as if he saw no one, no interest in faces, a smooth, cogent voice, would rather hear a story than tell one, eccentric in his friendships, but not capricious; steel-like in fiber, steel-honed and sharpened down into the fineness of a scimetar, concentrated, conservative, content with one idea at a time and inhospitaable to other ideas, material, wasting no thought upon dreams or fairy tales, sees in the world only the fruit of the season, alert in debate, irresponsible and inconsistent in political action, impressionless, intrepid, hard, without formulas or traditions, he retires from public life with the respect of the Nation and the affection of a small host of gentlemen somewhat advanced in years who knew him in his prime and honor him for other qualities than his polit-

"Although a radical in politics, Sherman became so from some process of intellectual training and not because of radicalism in thought. Read between the lines, and the character as it appears in public expressions is conservative. There is no imagination-no color. The Sherman world was what he saw. He believed in power, order, authority. His sympathies were with Maximilian in that Mexican business-perhaps the only Republican statesman who would have I'm, and with Adams were John A. Bingowned as much. He did not like the French, only seeing France from the boulevard cafe, end, of course, could not help noting that

"This is the impression the cafe student would be apt to form of the French. When Sherman compared the comfort of the French peasant with that of the British his ernment.' He admired the third Napoleon. This may have come from personal reasons, the Emperor having graciously told him, as poleon's exploits as a commander at Sedan have disturbed the public confidence in Napoleon as a military critic, still Sedan was in the womb of time when the Emperor entranced Sherman with his gracious words. The Napoleonic government suited his conservative mind. He saw in the third empire, studying the problem, as has been observed. from the boulevard cafe, a 'government not only for the good, but the choice of the Thus, in 1863-the war at its height-he could people and others."

"BROTHER JIM." character was shown at an early day. That firmed by history, but there is something salt speculation, which awakened his broth- grotesque in the appreciation of the kindly. er William's admonitions, took place in 1839 I

-Sherman then in his sixteenth year, his brother nineteen, and preaching the laws of morality and trade from the academic seclusion of West Point. In addition to the salt venture there was a movement to politics-John then being at the ripe age of twenty-one. The military brother, who had attained the maturity of twenty-four, was more impatient over politics than he had been over salt. 'What in the devil are you doing,' he wrote-'stump speaking?' I really thought you were too decent for that.' This seemed to be the tone of the correspondence between John, the statesman, and William, the soldier, to the end. It was a notable family. The writer remembers some one complimenting the general upon the honors that had fallen upon the family name.

"'Yes,' he said, 'John has done well. I do not complain of fortune. But the biggest and best of the Shermans was my brother Jim. If he had lived the rest of us would have been in the shade.' Then came the sllence of a sorrowful memory, the lines deepening on the warrior's grand old face. 'Brother Jim!' Why may not some one supplement the Sherman history with something of the character and career of a man who could have thrown John Sherman and his illustrious brother into the shade? "Sherman came into Congress in a time of

care. Pierce was President. The Kansas-Nebraska issue was burning, and Banks became speaker, the first of the series of victories which culminated at Appomattox. There were cuter men to greet the young Ohlo statesman who at thirty stepped on PANAY the stage of national public life. Lewis Cass was in the Senate, and could have told him of Indian wars and how he interrupted the Burr conspiracy; Pitt Fessenden, who had been there in 1841; Benjamin, of Louisiana, afterward secretary of state to Jeft Davis; John J. Crittenden, also an Indian warrior; Douglas, from Illinois; Hale, of New Hampshire, pioneer of abolition; Hannibal Hamlin, shedding the scales of democracy; Sam Houston, former President of Texas; William H. Seward, John Slidell and Charles Sumner. Among his colleagues were Zollicoffer, who was to go down to death early in the Confederate war; John A. Quitman, furious fighter in Mexico, major general, who wanted to fight for Cuba; Russell Sage, now in Wall street; A H. Stephens, to be vice president of the Confederacy; Morrill, who remains with us in his eighty-ninth year; Asa Parker, famous Pennsylvania philanthropist; Preston S. Brooks, who was to assail Sumner, and Anson Burlingame, who was to have fought a duel with him on that account, but happily found a career in China; Schuyler Colfax and Winter Davis.

IN JOHN BROWN'S TIME. "Sherman was a modest, quiet, conservative member. Began on the committee of foreign relations, with Burlingame as a colleague. Then he passed on to the naval affairs-serving in all six years-when he was selected as the Republican candidate for speaker. This honor came with the thirty-seventh Congress, the organization of which was the last political battle of the many that had been fought over the slavery issues since the Missouri Compromiso. Yes, the last, because the war was coming. John assembling of the House. The country was in a tumult over the hanging and the cause leading to it. We have all been singing going to be a soldier in the army of the Lord, and so on, but there was ro glory in the air when the Congress of 1859 assembled The Free Soil people were upon the defensive, and much in explanation. The Harper's Ferry raid had awakened universal anger. No Republican newspaper defended it. 'Brown must have been insane,' was the utmost in the way of defense; and a small sum of money was raised in New York for the Brown family, through the herculean exertions of Horace Greeley, by the sale of signed photographs. \* \* \*

"A foolish crank had written a book. His name was Helper and his book 'The Impending Crisis.' Nothing more absurd has ever been penned, and it would have sunk into trunk maker and pastry cook oblivion had not certain Congressmen recommended its circulation. So when the House assembled. instead of electing John to be Speaker and intrusting him with the gavel of Robert C. Wintrop and Henry Clay, he was questioned about the Helper book. A member from Missouri named Clarkson, leading politician, happily forgotten and but dimly remembered in his time as one remembers the dog that howls all night in the barn, started the ball. Before this illustrious House elected the speaker let a few questions be asked. We were in the era of insurrection. The dear old mother of commonwealths had been ravished in the night, and, although the chief criminal had been hanged, were there not other criminals, and in that very House? Yea, even a hundred of them, to whom hanging would be a luxury. Had they not ! recommended this Helper book, this gospel | Iloilo, but they were repulsed with a loss of of crime? Did not John Sherman's name appear on the list? And must we condone John Brown's crimes by honoring an ac-

"There never was a more shameless exhibition than this row over the Helper book. Whatever the thoughts at the time, no one can read that debate without shame. It ran on for days and wee'ts. Congress would This is only a measure of precaution, as not organize. The President's message was | Major General Otis says he does not anticinot considered. The public business was arrested. The halls of Congress streamed with vituperation, invective, malignity. The Democratic members monopolized the business; the Republicans, as a rule, silent. They would not defend themselves against accusations of rapine. Sherman would have withdrawn from the contest, but self-respect forbade his friends' assent. This debate followed the war fields and made ready for the war harvest so soon to ripen. In this debate the Democrats threw away their position. John Brown was forgotten. The felon became a hero. Calumny incensed the South and united the North-and out of that Helper debate-that prolonged, dreary, ignomonious, frenzied debate-came war. "Sherman had approved the book and could

not be elected. Nor, for that matter, was the election of any vascular Republican possible. The virtue of Republicanism was with Sherman. Charles Francis Adams supported ham, to whom a pension was voted the other day-a scholarly man; Thomas Corwin, a prince of orators, returned to pub-'a sudden impulse would change them into lie life in the silence of old age; Colfax, reserved for a sad fate; Morrill, who is the Nestor of the Senate; the venerable Growsturdy, hickory headed, intrepid, Yankee tempered, with Pennsylvania training: Roscoe Conkling, soon to escape from his ad-\*conclusions were against the British gov- miration of Sherman; Thaddeus Stevens, the great commoner, and the three Washburne brothers. All strove to elect either Sherman or Grow. When that was impossible he had told Schofield, that he considered there was a compromise, and Pennington, his brother, General Sherman, the great of New Jersey, a kindhearted, placid, amigenius of the civil war. And, although Na- | ble, negative old gentleman, was accepted as oil upon the waters. As the outcome

Sherman became chairman of the ways and means committee. A LAMENTABLE TRAIT. "While the political philosophy of Sherman narrowed his horizon to what he saw. and no sympathy with what was above or beyond, so in his personal estimates of men. he was governed by personal considerations.

only see 'two men of promise' in a military way-Banks and his brother William. The "The conservative element in Sherman's fraternal estimate of William has been con-(Continued on Second Page.)

FILIPINOS TO BE ASKED TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS AND BE GOOD.

United States Commission to Issue an Appeal to General Aguinaldo and His Insurgents.

REBEL

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

General Lagarde Decapitated for Advising Aguinaldo to Make Terms with the Americans.

BANDITS PUNISHED

TRIED TO ATTACK ILOILO, BUT WERE REPULSED WITH 200 LOSS.

Difficulties Encountered by General Wheaton's Flying Brigade in Pursuing the Elusive Enemy.

MANILA, March 21, 8:37 a. m.-The United States Philippine commission has held it first meeting and decided to issue a pronunclamento to the inhabitants of the islands. President Schurman will prepare it. The document will explain the spirit in which the United States intends to fulfill the trust imposed and will call upon the people of the islands to lay down their arms and cooperate in the interests of good government.

MANILA, March 20. - It is reported or hitherto reliable authority that Aguinaldo is taking extreme measures to suppress all efforts toward a cessation of hostilitie: Twelve adherents of the plan of independence, residents of Manila, have been condemned to death because they wrote advising surrender, and all loyal Filipinos have been called on to perform the national service of dispatching them. On Friday last General Lagarda visited Malolos for the purpose of advising Aguinlado to quit. He ar-Brown had just been hanged-execution, if | gued with the insurgent leader and attemptone remembers, the Sunday preceding the ed to convince him of the folly of his per sistence in the face of overwhelming odds Aguinaldo was furious at the advice and ordered General Lagarda to be executed imabout John Brown's soul in glory, and his mediately. The unfortunate general was promptly decapitated.

Among the incidents of yesterday's fight ing was the coolness shown by a company of Washington volunteers, who crossed the river in a native canoe under a heavy firefifteen being taken across on each trip of the small boat - to attack the enemy's

The inability of the commissary train to keep up with the advance led to considerable suffering, and many of the men were completely exhausted when they were recalled, and, falling from the ranks, were strung along for a distance of almost six lery ambulances, which were always close up to the line. The work of the ambulances was especially worthy of mention. Among the dead are several who were previously reported as wounded. Yesterday's casualties were as follows:

Twenty-second Regiment-Capt. Frank P. Company E: Privates Young, Arenson and Yunt, of Company D; Rice, Pasmir, White, Eliis, Morgan, Schunder, Coumholz and Porte, Company E; Edwards, Company K; Ronfer, Company G; Corporals Comering and Nelson, Company M.

Washington Volunteers - Privates Wes and Partlett and Corporal Waters, Company D; Corporal Dricklin, Company K. Volunteers-Private Brown, Com Minnesota Volunteers - Private Bruce

Company C. All the above named are more or less seriously wounded.

The mountain banditti of Panay island recently threatened a serious attack upon 200 men by General Miller.

McNeil's battalion of the California Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Duboce, has been ordered to embark on the transport Indiana to-morrow in order to reinforce the garrisons of the towns of Bals and Baguvan, on the east coast of the island of Negros, where Colonel Smith is in command. pate trouble there.

## Another List of Casualties.

LONDON, March 20. - A dispatch from Manila says: In the fighting of Sunday the American loss was seven killed and thirty wounded. Following is an incomplete list

of the casualties: Killed-Privates James Page, Company D, Second Oregon; J. Smith. Company E, and ohnson, Company K. Twenty-second Infantry. - Corporal R. Rucklin, First Washington; Privates Clark, Young, Yount and Brown, Second Oregon; Capt. James Comerford, Privates White, Nelson Aribed, William Ellison, Frank Hunt, Leander Min-

Edwards, Frank Ruefer, Carl Crumpper, Merritt Porter, of the Twenty-second In-"FLYING" UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Progress of Americans Retarded by Lagoons and Jungles. HONG-KONG, March 20 .- A correspond ent of the Associated Press, at Manila, says: "An army has seldom operated under harder conditions than have been encountered by the American 'flying brigade.' The country the American troops have traversed is intersected with lagoons, narrow and unfordable rivers and bamboos so thick that the enemy cannot be seen a hundred feet distant. During the charges, the Americans were ignorant as to whether they were attacking a hundred or thousands of rebels, which amazes the foreign observers. The Filipinos were unexpectedly flerce at Cainta. Had it not been for the fact that the American line was thin, the enfilading fire would have slaughtered many

"One of the prisoners captured by the Americans says the Filipino leaders boast that they can continue such a war for years, depending upon the American forces being weakened daily by twenty men killed. wounded or invalided. Some of the high officials here think that ten thousand reinforcements are needed, as the troops now on this island are hardly more than required to maintain a line around Manila and police

the city. "Considerable rain has fallen already and for the United States, avoiding Porto Rico of the City Council. A large number of peoit seems that the season for rains is beginbecause of the smallpox there and the posple watched the removal and at one time All those concerned in the affair moved in

the steady rains begin our troops will have to be withdrawn to permanent barracks, which may enable the rebels to return to

"The Americans have refrained from destroying the buildings in the country swept by General Wheaton's troops. A sentry has

but the soldiers are bringing loads of loot

# MISTAKEN FOR A FILIPINO.

from dwelling houses."

Case of an Englishman Who Was Shot by United States Troops.

LONDON, March 20 .- In the House of Comons to-day the Hon, Philip James Stanhope, Liberal, president of the National Reform Union, who represents Burnley, asked if her Majesty's government had received LEADER DESPERATE a report of the lamentable occurrence at Manila when a British subject named Simpson had unfortunately been killed; whether the government was aware that Simpson's NATIVES WHO FAVOR SURRENDER family was partially dependent on him, and IN THE RIOTOUS DISTURBANCES OF whether the government would endeavor to obtain pecuniary compensation for his family by friendly representations to the government of the United States. The Parliament secretary of the Foreign Office, Rt. Hon. William St. John Brodrick, replied that the mail dispatches with details of the affair cannot be received before April and that without sufficient information on the subject it was useless to make representations to the United States government for

Simpson was connected with the Andrews cotton mill and was accidentally shot during the battle of Marila on Feb. 23. He was looking out of the window of a mill and, owing to his white clothing, was mistaken for a Filipino.

Red Cross Will Not Intervene. GENEVA. March 20.-The international committee of the Red Cross Society declares that there is no foundation whatever for the statement reported to have been made at Madrid by General Polavieja, minister of war, to the effect that he had received a dispatch from the committee giving him notice of the convocation of the General Assembly of the Red Cross Society for the purpose of appointing delegates to negotiate for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos. On the contrary the committee informed the Spanish Red Cross Society that it regretted being unable to undertake a role not within its province.

Otis's Weekly Death Report. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- General Otis,

at Manila, cables the following deaths since last weekly report: March 11-Private Timothy Enright, Com-Thirteenth Minnesota, electric

March 14-Privates George J. Smith, Company H, First Nebraska, typhoid; John Spierings, Company H, Second Minnesota, dysentery; Corporal John T. Kennedy, Company A, Utah Artillery, dysentery. March 18-Private Henry Mickelsen, Company A. Nevada Cavalry, typhoid. Died from wounds received in action, March 15-Private Charles H. Davis, Twentieth Infantry.

The Relief at Port Said.

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- The War Department has received the following dispatch from Surgeon Bradley, dated Port Said: "The Relief arrived in good condition at Port Said this evening, All are well. Will proceed early to Manila." The Relief is the hospital ship sent to Manila for use by Gen. Otis. Bradley is the surgeon general in charge of the Relief. The Relief passed out at Sandy Hook on March 3. She carries a hospital corps of 150 men and seven women, dectors and medical supplies for twentyfive thousand men for one year.

Supplies for Otis's Army. SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 .- The transport Cleveland sailed for Manila to-day with nearly 1,500 tons of supplies for the United States army. The City of Puebla is now loading supplies and will leave in a few days, and will be followed at short intervals by the transports Charles Nelson and Zealandia. The City of Puebla and the Zealandia will each convey a regiment of regulars ordered for active duty in the Philippines. A number of sailing vessels have

Meeting of the Commission. WASHINGTON, March 20.-A dispatch was received at the State Department today from Chairman Schuman, of the Philippine commission, announcing a meeting of that body at Manila to-day. The meeting was a preliminary one for the purpose of organization. Mr. McArthur, who was connected with the United States legation at Madrid during General Woodford's incumbency of that office, is to be secretary of the

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AND PARTY GUESTS OF EX-SECRETARY BLISS.

Speaker T. B. Reed at the Landing-Sensational Stories of Political Conferences Again Denied.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 20 .- President McKinley and party, en route to Jekyl island from Thomasville, arrived shortly befere 2 o'clock. Ex-Secretary Bliss, whose guest the President will be; Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, the author; A. J. Scrymser, Mr. Joseph Stickney, of Philadelphia, came over to Brunswick to welcome the President and escort him to the island. Mr. Bliss said that there was absolutely no political siggee, George Schnider, Edward Wilson, Earl trip, and that rest and recreation were the sole purposes of the President's visit. He was sorry that so much should be made of the trip, for there was absolutely no base for reports that there would be any conferences. As for Mr. Reed, he was not here at his (Bliss's) invitation, but as the guest of a fellow club member, Mr. John G. Moore, of New York. Mr. Reed did not island, nor did Mr. McKinley know that Mr. Reed would be there. Mr. Bliss, likewise, was ignorant of Mr. Reed's purpose to pay him a visit, and said that he had no knowledge of it until the morning the speaker arrived. There are about fifty people on the island, and naturally all of them, including the President and Speaker Reed, will meet one another, but merely in a sociable way. The President and Mrs. McKinley rested for an hour or two and at dinner had with them Mr. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page and one or two others The meeting of the President and the speaker at the wharf was watched with interest by all persons assembled. The President was charmed with the island, its fine roads, beautiful beaches and preserves, well stocked with game and deer.

The Saratoga at St. Thomas. ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., March 20.-The

United States training ship Saratoga, which | feet. arrived here last Thursday, will remain

been stationed before every store at Pasig. | ORDER RESTORED BY THE PROMPT ACTION OF THE POLICE.

> Lawbrenkers Taught a Lesson and Now Convinced Resistance to Authority Will Not Be Tolerated.

THREE POLICEMEN KILLED

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY,

Five Civilians Dead and Between Sixty and Seventy Suffering from Wounds, Some of Whom May Die.

PERSONS ARRESTED

POLICE ORDERED NOT TO HESITATE TO SHOOT HEREAFTER.

Cuban Major Shot by a Former Rough Rider-Wires That May Have Been Used to Blow Up the Maine.

HAVANA, March 20 .- The excitement lice then cleared the streets of the agitated growing out of the conflict between the police and the populace is rapidly subsiding, and it is not likely that there will be further trouble. The mob has been taught a lesson which will probably prove sufficient. Law breakers now fear the police and realize that the latter will not tolerate resistance to their authority. During the affrays of Saturday and yesterday three policemen were killed and about fifteen wounded, while of the populace five were killed and between sixty and seventy others wounded, some so seriously that they probably will die. The condition of Police Captain Jose Estampes is serious, but it is expected he will recover. Sixty arrests have the Toledo plantation, on Saturday and took been made and orders have been issued to them into the bush, where the prisoners the police not to hesitate to shoot hereafter,

should occasion require it. There seems to be concerted action among the Nanigos, the secret society of the lawless class here, to attack the police on every possible occasion. All the trouble of the last two nights occurred in the outlying wards, which are inhabited by the worst classes. The city of Havana was much excited this morning over the rioting, and the bravery and determination shown by the police was much commended, miles from the camp of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, lutely refused to interfere with the course with the result that the force is rapidly was half destroyed. regaining the prestige which it had lost

among the better element. The police station at Cerro was attacked yesterday evening by a number of colored men, bad characters from the city slaughter houses. The police repelled the attack and the rioters left three men badly wounded when they retired. Upon this occasion no

policemen were hurt. DANCES SUSPENDED. Chief of Police Menocal gave orders to suspend the public balls last night, General Ludlow, in command of the city of Havana, sustained the chief of police. As the policemen were approaching the place where the ball of the Society of Pilar was in progress, near Cerro, for the purpose of dispersing it in accordance with orders, people opened fire on them from the house. The fire was returned by the also been secured for the transportation of police. The result of the fusillade was that two policemen were seriously wounded and eighteen of their opponents were

In different wards three policemen were assassinated while on duty. The murderers crept up behind them and stabbed the officers to death.

Three negroes in Galiano street attacked

policeman with knives. The officer defended himself with a revolver, killing one of his assailants and wounding another one. The third man escaped. of Colonel Acea attacked a policeman on

San Rafael street with a machete. officer shot him through the heart. An American negress was killed by stray bullet. The police, in all cases of conflict with the populace, have followed their orders

and have fulfilled their duties. John G. Evans, superintendent of the department of correction, thinks the attack on the police on Saturday was pre- has been used for telegraphing. There is a arranged to the extent of word being sent to the low cafes that the police were to be "done up" on San Jose street, which accounts for the large armed crowd there. Two of the prisoners captured admit there was a conspiracy to drive the police out of the city by a series of outrages.

CUBAN COURTESIES. Archbishop Chapelle, apostolic delegate to lief that it was used to blow up the Maine. the West Indies sailed for New Orleans today, in order to be present at the Easter services there, but he will return immediately after to Havana. He has already careof the South American Cable Company, and | fully examined the question of the owner-Porto Rico, was made public by the War ship of Cuban cemeteries. It appears that | Department to-day: since Jan. 1, a discussion has been in progress in many parts of Cuba between the municipalities and the church authorities nificance whatever to be attached to the regarding the ownership, because, in consequence of burial fees and the rentals for law and order by the masses is absurd. There has always been political agitation graves, the cemeteries are a source of profit to the possessor. The changes which followed Spain's withdrawal from Cuba gave false statements. an opportunity for agitating old claims to possession and for formulating new rules, until the American military authorities took action and issued the following order: "Possession of buildings and property intended At Camp Columbia-Sergeant H. M. Barknow the President was to be at Jekyl to be used for religious purposes will be conrier, Company L. First North Carolina. sidered prima facie evidence of title to such March 16, typhoid; Private Albo Isdell. property until ownership is legally established; and the transfers of cemeteries betyphoid. At Santiago-Second Lieutenant F. tween municipalities and the church is prohibited until ownership is legally estab-March 16, accident, falling tree; Private lished." Since Jan. 1 such transfers have John McDonald, Company L, Second Imbeen annulled. In every municipality unmunes, March 17, dysentery. provided with a cemetery the local authorities now establish one, the church sharing the expense. Municipalities claiming cemeteries must file their claims within two Mrs. Nannie Worthington, a Social months with the civil governor of the province, from whose decision an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court.

In yesterday's parade in honor of General Gomez appeared a standard of American. Cuban and Spanish flags. The presence of the Spanish banner excited the crowd, who | Nannie Stewart Worthington from George called for its withdrawal. There were signs | E. Worthington, Mrs. Worthington's father of trouble brewing, when a few American is president of the Forest City Stone Comsoldiers appeared on the outskirts of the pany and Worthington was secretary. Attcrowd, exercising an immediate calming ef-

The statue of Isabella II, which stood in until April 5, when she will probably sail | Central Park, was removed to-day, by order | affections. Later he withdrew his suit "Considerable rain has fallen already and for the United States, avoiding Porto Rico of the City Council. A large number of peoning prematurely. It is possible that when sibility of a quarantine later in home waters. I there was some little excitement, several the best society.

## persons calling for the destruction of the statue. But this was prevented. For the time being the statue will be placed in a city warehouse. Mrs. Brooke, wife of the Governor Gen-

eral, has been appointed president of a

regulars from the city parks pleases the

The Ward liner Havana, specially char-

tered for this purpose, sailed this after-

noon for the United States with the Second

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the tempera-

CUBAN MAJOR SHOT.

Wounded by Emil Cassin, Former

HAVANA, March 20, 10 p. m.-Emil

Cassin, former chief trumpeter in Roose-

velt's Rough Riders and a long resident in

the United States, who recently enlisted as

a lieutenant in the Havana police, shot of

major in the Cuban army at the Hotel In-

glaterra this evening. Another man was

wounded in the affray that followed. Cassin,

dressed in plain clothing, happened to be

Inglaterra. A row was started outside and

he went to separate the combatants, one

of whom refused to obey him and used

threats. Cassin, who showed his shield,

threatened to shoot unless there was an im-

mediate surrender. The man-the major in

question-refused to surrender and Cassin

shot him, wounding him in the legs. The

major staggered to the cafe next door,

Cassin following, pistol in hand. At this

juncture the American patrol of the Eighth

Infantry entered and ordered Cassin to put

up his pistol. The latter refused, and one

of the patrol, in an attempt to shoot Cassin,

severely wounded a bystander. The po-

crowd looking on and momentarily ex-

on his campaign tour through New York

State last autumn. He is an Italian by

among other exploits having been a soldier

Outrages by Cuban Soldiers.

HAVANA, March 20 .- Fifty Cuban sol-

diers from Marianao, belonging to the com-

mand of General Rodriguez, kidnapped

three former Spanish guerillas, employes of

were maltreated and, it is supposed, one

was killed. The other two, who were

slashed with machetes, were rescued by

detachment of the Second Illinois Regiment.

Three of the Cubans were charged with

tation in five places on Saturday ni cht, but

the fires and captured several of the Cu-

bans. The plantation, which is situated two

AN ENGINEER'S DISCOVERY.

Keyboard by Which the Maine Was

Blown Up Said to Have Been Located.

per prints a story that the location of the

keyboard by which the Maine was blown

up in Havana harbor has been found by

an American engineer officer. The story is

that Capt. T. L. Huston, of the volunteer

engineers, who entered the service from

Cincinnati and who had been assigned to

the duty of cleaning out the fortifications

of Havana, had discovered in the gunroom

hut, in which he found a gutta percha tube

appointed general passenger agent of the

Big Four, who was visiting Havana, and

Situation in Porto Rico.

"Newspaper reports of conditions here and

of uprising are absolutely false. There is a

United States and the island not injured by

Deaths of Soldiers.

Brooke sends the following from Havana

SECURED HER DIVORCE.

Leader, Successful in Her Suit.

CLEVELAND, O., March 20 .- One of th

social sensation of the year culminated to-

day in the granting of a divorce to Mrs.

and well-known singer, for alienating her

and signed a retraction of his accusations

murder. The Cubans set fire to the plan-

in the war between China and Japan.

pecting a general shooting affray.

Chief Trumpeter of Rough Riders.

from malaria, is improving.

ture in Havana was 70 degrees.

were reviewed to-day.

Louisiana Volunteers.

ficiencia.

large charitable institution known as Bene-MRS. MARTHA PLACE MADE NO SCENE The removal of the tents of the Tenth IN THE DEATH CHAMBER.

Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, the Governor General's chief of staff, who has been suffering Submitted to Electrocution with Fortitude, Though Very Pale as She The United States troops at Matanzas

DEATH WAS INSTANTANEOUS

Was Led to the Fatal Chair.

ELECTRIC CURRENT WAS TURNED ON AT EXACTLY 11:01 O'CLOCK A. M.

And a Few Seconds Later the Life of the Brooklyn Murderess Had Been Propounced Extinct.

seated with friends at a table in the Cafe NO REVOLTING FEATURES

FIRST EXECUTION OF A WOMAN BY

No Delay and No Bungling-Official

Report of the Sing Sing Warden-

Crime for Which Mrs. Place Died.

ELECTRICITY SUCCESSFUL.

NEW YORK, March 20.-Mrs. Martha Place was executed at Sing Sing prison today. She was the first woman to die in the Emil Cassin is the Rough Rider trump- | electric chair in the State of New York eter who accompanied Governor Roosevelt and she went to her death quietly. Her death was instantaneous, but, two shocks were given. State Electrician Davis threw descent and has led a life of adventure, down the lever at exactly 11:01 a. m. The voltage of the current was 1,760, and it was continued for four seconds. It was then gradually diminished to 200 voltage, which was continued for fifty-six seconds. Dr. Irvine, the physician of the prison, examined the woman and then ordered a second

shock. That was the same as the first in

power and continued for the same length of time. The second shock has always been administered at Sing Sing. Mrs. Place murdered her stepdaughter, Ida M. Place, a mere girl, on Feb. 7, 1898, She was convicted and sentenced to death, but she never for a moment believed she would be electrocuted. She at first claimed she could remember nothing of the murder Major Russell B. Harrison, the provost and later the plea of insanity was submarshal, and a party of horsemen put out | mitted in her behalf. It was not until Thursday last that Warden Sage announced to her that Governor Roosevelt had absoof justice and that she must die on Monday. It was a great shock to the woman, but during the last four days she bore up wonderfully well. She suffered in two ways after she learned that she must die-from sleeplessness and from loss of appetite CINCINNATI, O., March 20 .- A local pa-Again, yesterday, the warden visited her so that there might be no misunderstand-

ing and told her she must be ready at 11 o'clock Monday morning. She was ready at that hour and no one who watched her could understand what change must have taken place in the woman's nature to so dull her senses that she could go to her death so calmly and impasof the Cuartel de Fursea, a wooden box or sively. It had not been expected that she would do so. The last woman condemned to containing one large copper wire and sev- die in this State went to the gallows shrickeral smaller wires. He also found evidence | ing and fighting, but Mrs. Place hardly utof a keyboard having been torn away. | tered a sound. She mere murmured a pray-Captain Huston had confided his discov- er, with closed eyes, her face turned partly

ery to Mr. Warren J. Lynch, the newly- upward and seemingly unconscious of things about her. NO SCENE AND NO DELAY.

This was the twenty-sixth electrocution at said he was about to trace the wires to Sing Sing prison, but none before was so prove his theory that the Maine was exsuccessful as that of to-day, Not only was ploded from that point. The wreck of the there no scene, but there was no delay. vessel can be seen from this gunroom and Within three minutes after coming through is not more than a hundred yards distant. The room itself was in a part of the prison | the iron deors the order of the law had to which access was only allowed to a few | been carried out. There were twelve witnesses present and only those who watched HAVANA, March 20 .- Capt. T. L. Huston, every movement witnessed Mrs. Place's of the volunteer engineers, was questioned | death. Few were able to see the raising of A Cuban officer attached to the command to-day concerning the above story. The the body as the electrical shock passed captain said the use of his name in this through it. It was only when the current connection was not authorized. He showed | was partly shut off that they could see the the correspondent a cable with several body relax. It was an easy way to die. wires running into the harbor from the pris-On Sunday Mrs. Flace had her regular at-

on opposite Cabanas fortress. One wire was | tendants and during the night she was visconnected with a disued telegraph instru- ited by her spiritual adviser, Rev. Dr. David ment in a neighboring government building. | Cole, of Yonkers, and Mrs. Meury, a mission Though the cable has not been investigated | worker of Brooklyn, who has taken a great by engineers, the supposition is that it interest in the woman's welfare. Mrs. Sage, runs to Cabanas, across the harbor, and the warden's wife, also spent an hour or so with her, but at 9:30 Mrs. Place was left remote chance that the wires in the cable | alone with the night matron, Mrs. Coultry, were connected with mines or torpedoes, with two keepers in the outer room. The but there is no indication that it had any- condemned woman was very restless. Outthing to do with the blowing up of the side a terrific gale was blowing across the Maine. The end of the cable sticking out | Hudson, which rattled the windows in the of Fursea prison has been seen by tourists gloomy old hospital building, where Mrs. for weeks past. Many soldiers have also | Place's quarters were located. There was a seen the cable and have expressed the be- driving snow, too, and several times the woman went to her window to watch the storm. She did not retire until 2:30 a. m., and after that she was up several times to WASHINGTON, March 20.-The following pray. Never for a moment did the matron dispatch from General Henry, at San Juan, | relax her vigilance.

Mrs. Place was followed with watchful eyes for the twenty-four hours that preceded her taking off. It cannot be denied that Warden Sage was anxious in the exgreat deal of childish talk on the part of the | treme regarding the execution, and it was ignorant, but as to any resistance against | with this in mind that he ordered every precaution taken to insure the best results. here, but there is less now than ever be- He sent Rev. Dr. Cole to her at 9:15 this fore. The truth should be known in the morning, first inquiring wether the aged clergyman could stand the strain. Dr. Coie assured him that he could and was so full of sympathy for the woman he had known WASHINGTON. March 20.-General since she was a child that he was anxious to be with her and comfort her to the end. Dr. Irvine also visited her in the morning and with him was a woman physician, who had been sent to attend the execution at Company K, Forty-ninth Iowa, March 18, the suggestion of Governor Roosevelt. Mrs. Sage was the last of her friends to say

W. Dunn, of the Volunteer Signal Corps, good-bye. HOW SHE WAS DRESSED.

During the last few remaining minutes of her life Mrs. Place was again and again urged to go bravely to her death, and she promised that she would. She had told her pastor that she believed that her sins had been forgiven and asserted her faith in the hereafter. She was buoyed up with this feeling when the warden came to lead her to the chair. She was dressed in black-a gown that she had made herself-simple and plain. She had expected to wear it at her new trial or when she received her liberty, A white band was around her throat, and her light brown hair, now turning gray, was brushed back smoothly over her forehead. It was clipped away only where the

er she brought suit for divorce her husband electrode was to be placed. sued Frederick M. Nicholas, a social leader Mrs. Place said simply that she was ready and the warden took her arm in his. They went slowly through the deserted old hospital building along several hallways and haally through the last corridor of all. On either side the murderers' cells were draped